## THE

## REHEARSAL

i. It would feem as if Personal Prejudices were the Cause of the Discontent of our Dissenters.

2. The Vindicator Commends our first Reforming Bishops. 3. But turns this with Greater Vehemence against Episcopacy.

4. The Moderation of the Diffenters in this Point.

They Blame the Moderation of their Ministers at the Savoy-Conference?

6. They are now against even a Moderate Episcopacy, or any Complyance.
7. And set up for the Height of Presbytery, as in Scotland.

## SATURDAY, July 19. 1707.

(i.) Country-man. Suppose the Aversion of the Presbyterians in Scotland, and of our Diffenters here against Episcopacy, is not fo much the Thing; as a Personal Prejudice they have Contracted against our Bishops, For I have observ'd that this is the most Part of their Discourse among the Common Peo-ple, and of the Books which they throw among them, to tell vile and Scandalous Stories of the Bishops and Clergy, to Provoke and Enrage the People against them. The Cobler of Gloucester, Printed in the late times, was Read and Believed by many a poor Country-man, and that, with other such like Libels, helpt very much towards the overthrow of Episcopacy at that time. And the like Method has been taken since, The Multitude of Scurrilous and Nasty Pamphlets, with Observators, Reviews, and Rest of the Scandalous Clubb, have all gon on in the same Track, to Asperse and Blacken our Bishops and Clergy, to Render them most Odious to the People. But they Meddle not with the Argument of Episcopacy. By which it wou'd feem, That their Prejudices were Personal, and not upon Principle. And so we hope they may be the easier Reclaim'd.

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(2.) Rehearfal. It is a strange Spirit that Possesses these men! Now in the Times of Healing and Union, instead of speaking Mo-derate things, and proposing their Scruples in a Fair and Modest Manner, they Harden themselves more and more, and give us still less Hopes of their Ever becomming One with Us. Their Vindicator whom we are now upon, in his Short View, p. 20. Speaking of our first Reforming Bishops, says, Bishops in those days, the Prelates, vested with Civil Power, wearing the Habits, and every way practifing their Church-Power as now, yet were Holy and Worthy Christians, and of the same Class with Cranmer, Ridly, Latimer, Farrar, and Blessed Hooper, who all of them Sealed the Reformed Religion with their Blood, and durst pass to the Stake and the Flames in Maintaining the true Protestant Faith, against that Roman Anti-Christ.

Country-m. This Confirms what I fay; furely then their Prejudices now are only Personal. And if they had such Blessed Bi-shops as they here speak of, the Wearing the Habits, and vested with Civil power, they wou'd Chearfully Joyn with them.

(3) Rehearl. You have Reason to think fo, Country-man. Who wou'd not think fo? Who that had the least Moderation or Chriftian Temper in him, wou'd, for a Habit or a Ceremony, part with such Holy Bishops, and Raise a Schism against them? But as I told you from the Beginning, it is not Habits or Ceremonies are the Matter, the Spirit of Diffenting has Rais'd up these men to the Utter overthrow of Episcopaoy, the Primitive and Apostolical Government of the Church; And

they can be Content with Nothing Less.
This same Vindicator gives this High Elogium to our first Reforming Bishops, not to Reconcile Men the more to Episcopacy, supposing we cou'd have such Bishops (as you or any Man wou'd take the meaning to be) but Quite on the Contrary, it was brought in to Express the Greater Indignation against Episcopacy; That it was not to be Endur'd, even tho in the Hands of the most Pious, Holy, and even Martyrs of Christ! For so the Vindicator explains himfels in the warry of the Christ of the Vindicator explains himfels in the warry of the Christ of the Vindicator explains himfels in the warry of the vi felf in the very next words, and says, Let no Man suspect me here of favouring Episcopacy; for tho of late Years, some of the Men have been a Scandal to the Office; yet I profess, were the Bishops now all HOOPERS

and CRANMERS, I cou'd not agree to their Church Government.

(4.) Country m. Nay, then, all Hopes of Peace with these Men is vanished! They declare that they must Ever Battle Episcopacy. And I hope we shall Ever Defend

But what is the meaning then of all their violent Cry for Moderation? What Moderation is it they wou'd have had our Bishops put on? Was it to give up Episcopacy intirely, to make Root and Branch work with it, and to Un-Bishop themselves? If this was it, they had been Honester if they had fo faid, and then it wou'd Clearly have Appear'd on which side Moderation did lie!

But I suppose they were for a Moderate Episcopacy, fuch as I have heard the Presbyterian Ministers at the Savoy Conference foon after the Restoration 1660, offer'd to Consent to, and so to be Call'd a Superintendency instead of Episcopacy.

(5.) Rehearf. No. That will not do nei-The Vindicator owns p. 13. That ther. they effer'd to submit to a Superintendency, or call it what you will, a Moderate Episcopacy. But he says, They went farther (in that) than any Body of the Diffenters in EN-GLAND wou'd go now, and farther than they themselves wou'd ever after have gon again. And p. 25. he says, That some of the Diffenting Ministers at the Conference at the Savoy, genting Ministers at the Conference at the Savoy, and before at Breda, willing if possible, to avoid a Breach, and keep the Office of their Ministry, did offer to submit to a Moderate Episcopasy, or as the King himself call dit, own'd the Essence of Episcopacy. Upon which he Comments thus, I'll grant that the Latitude of fome of their Principles, and the particular extensive Charity of others, and the Circumstances of the whole at that time, earry'd them farther than would confift with the Presbyterian Party, now Insisted on by both Churches. And adds, That they went farther than them-felves, when they faw farther into it, would afterwards Agree to, and a great deal more than orbers of their Brethren, even at that time, would Comply with.

(6.) And to fave the prefent English Diffenters from the Scandal of the Moderation, Latitude, and extensive Charity of these their Predesfors, he go's on p. 26. and fays, But I make no question to prove here, that ther can be no Just Argument drawn from hence, to prove that the Diffenters now in ENGLAND, Should be Charged with the Same Complyance, or Distrusted on the Account of what then puft — But on the Contrary, that there are very good Demonstrations to prove that they would by no means Comply with any such thing; And that the Differring in ENGLAND and in SCOTLAND is on the Same Foundation with one another, and no other.

(7.) Country m. Here's fine Work indeed! Here is Moderation for you, Peace and Union! For which this Vindicator has been Rending his Throat these several Years past! And now we see to what End and Purpose! When the violent Rabbling of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, at the becueion fince with their Denial of Toleration, &c. has been Objected; the Answer was, What have we to do with Scotland? The Presbyterians there are more Furious and of less Moderate Principles than the Peaceable Diffenters in England. But now Behold, the Two Sticks are made One! Now they are Both upon the same Foundation with one another, and no other. Upon the same Foundation of Abjuring Pretacy, and Rooting it out of the three Kingdoms, as they did before! Now the English Differers Despise any Compliance as much as the Scots!

Rehears. The Confederat Armies are Join'd,

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and now they speak out!

But the British Parliament will Judge of these things.

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